

CHAPTER 10 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an inventory of a wide range of community facilities and services and assess their adequacy for serving the present and future population growth and economic needs of the City of Roswell. The information contained in this chapter will assist the City in coordinating the planning of public facilities and services with new development and redevelopment projects, as well. This will allow for the efficient use of the existing infrastructure, the desired level of future investments and expenditures for capital improvements and appropriate set-asides for long term operation and maintenance costs. The City's goal is to provide the best possible public facilities and the highest level services in a cost-effective manner to all citizens and businesses.

Many of the services in this section are provided by Fulton County. This includes schools, libraries, water and sewer, sheriff department and justice, countywide health, emergency management, and some medical services. Efforts were made to contact Fulton County staff, when necessary and collect data from county sources, including the draft 2025 Comprehensive Plan update for Fulton County. This chapter includes a series of policies and implementation recommendations intended to aid the City in attaining its community facilities and services goals.

The City charges development impact fees for certain facilities and services. Additional information is provided in Chapter 11, "Development Impact Fee Methods Report" on levels of service standards, service areas, and assessment of facility needs. For schedules of capital improvements, see Chapter 14. Transportation is addressed as its own separate element (see Chapter 12 of this comprehensive plan).

POLICE PROTECTION

The Police Department was internationally accredited on July 29, 1995, and it has continued to meet the required 439 standards relating to all phases of law enforcement for keeping this honored status through re-accreditation reviews in 2000 and 2003. The Department is comprised of three major divisions: a Field Services Division, consisting of all uniform officers, detectives, traffic enforcement, crime suppression, and special investigators; an Administrative Services Division, including crime prevention, training, community relations, background investigators, research and planning, accreditation staff, permits and staff inspections; and a Support Services Division, including all communications, records, crime analysis and detention staff. Police units respond as back-up to calls outside of their established beats. Public safety services are provided on a citywide basis. Thus, the service area for public safety facilities is the city limits of Roswell.

A Citizens Police Advisory Committee was established in 1997 as a means of assuring quality police service to the community. The Committee advises the police chief and the Public Safety Committee of the City Council on matters related to law enforcement. The Committee consists of graduates of the Roswell Citizens Police Academy and appointed members of the Roswell Police Department.

Special Services

In addition to uniformed patrols and criminal investigations, the Roswell Police Department provides bicycle patrols, neighborhood watches, crime prevention services, residential security surveys, traffic calming, speed enforcement, school crossing guards, and ready access to the command staff for problem resolution. The Police Department has successfully implemented a community oriented policing program (COPS) and received grants from the U. S. Department of Justice for new COPS officer positions and grants for DUI enforcement and commercial vehicle inspections. Roswell has an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Alpharetta regarding mutual assistance, where officers and detectives are sworn in both jurisdictions and are given limited authority to assist each other in investigations and traffic enforcement issues. Roswell also provides public safety services to the City of Mountain Park.

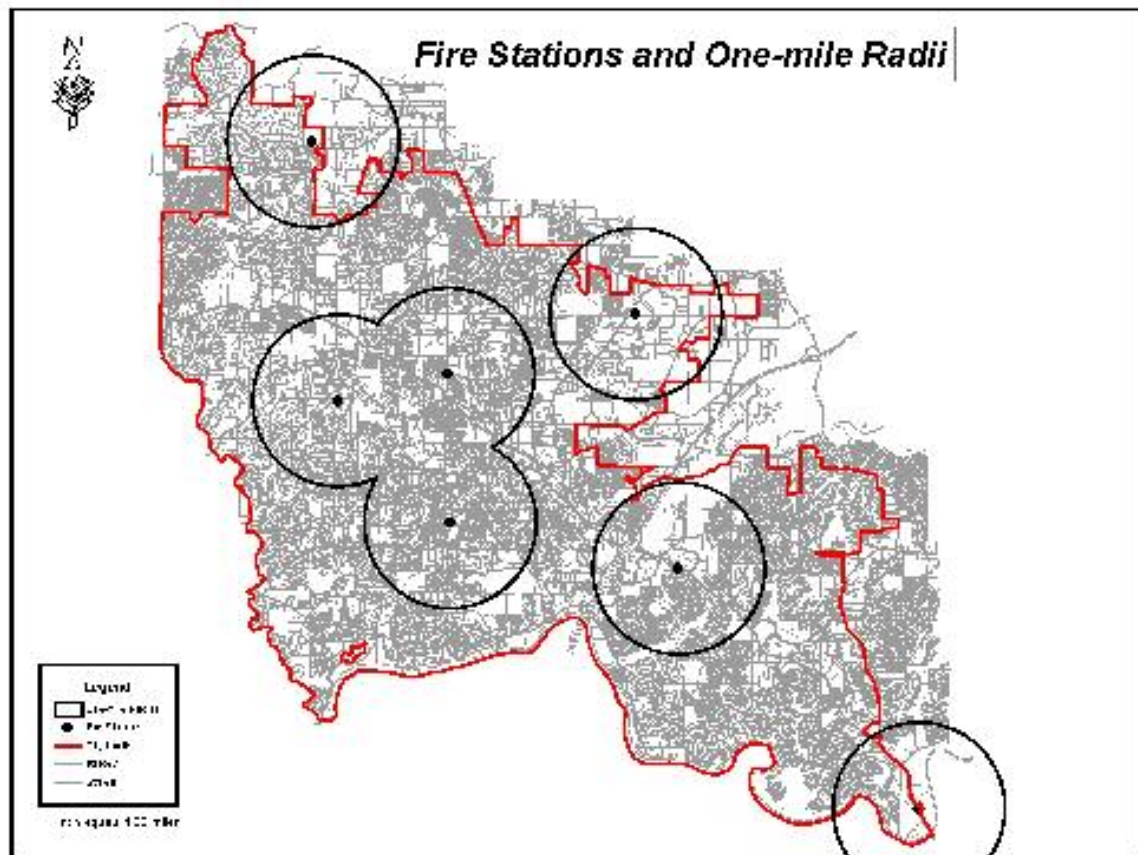
Level of Service and Facility Needs

The Roswell Law Enforcement Center was constructed in 1992 and is considered one of the finest and most modern facilities of its type in the State of Georgia. The 48,000 square foot facility includes a full-service jail with separate male and female areas. It also contains a state-of-the-art, centralized computer networking system that accepts input from officers utilizing laptop computers and a \$1.4 million communication system. A total of 51,150 square feet of police facility space currently exists. The City has adopted a level of service standard for purposes of impact fees that combines police and fire and rescue together. Long-term needs are identified in Chapter 11, Development Impact Fee Methods Report.

The City's Police Department has 1,500 square feet of office space located in Fire Station Number 7 at 8025 Holcomb Bridge Road east of Georgia 400. In addition to administrative space, an indoor police firing range is needed. Outside of equipment upgrades and roof replacement, there are no major needs identified or improvements scheduled for the Police Department in the capital improvement budget. For additional analysis and information regarding police facility needs, see Chapter 11, Development Impact Fee Methods Report.

ROSWELL FIRE DEPARTMENT

The City of Roswell is presently served by seven fire stations (Map 10.1) roughly evenly distributed throughout the City. The City presently has an insurance rating for fire of "4," which it has determined as its minimum. The Roswell Fire Department (RFD) is currently staffed with 140 personnel. Fifteen personnel are full-time paid positions at fire headquarters (City Hall). One hundred twenty five positions are part-time volunteers in the Fire Suppression Division. RFD is looking to employ about ten more part-time positions after January 1, 2005. Administrative space devoted to the Fire Department includes 5,300 square feet in City Hall, plus an additional 5,500 square feet in three of the City's seven fire stations.



Map 10.1
Fire Stations and One-mile Radii

The locations of fire stations are further described below:

Roswell Fire and Rescue Headquarters 38 Hill Street, Suite 235 inside Roswell City Hall.
(Hours of operation are Monday - Friday, 8am - 5pm.)

Station 1: 1002 Alpharetta Street at the intersection of Alpharetta Street and Norcross Street at the beginning of the Roswell Historic District. Size: 12,000 square feet; Bays: 6

Station 2: 1115 Crabapple Road, just north of the Crabapple Road and Crossville Road intersection. Size: 3,000 square feet; Bays: 2

Station 3: 740 Jones Road at the intersection of Jones Road and Lake Charles Drive; this is in the western section of the City. Size: 3,000 square feet; Bays: 2

Station 4: 1601 Holcomb Bridge Road, approximately one-half mile east of Old Alabama Road and one mile east of Georgia 400. Size: 4,295 square feet; Bays: 3

Station 5: 1200 Hembree Road, near the intersection of Hembree Road and Alpharetta Hwy in the shadows of North Fulton Regional Hospital. Size: 7,257 square feet; Bays: 3

Station 6: 825 Cox Road; located in the extreme northern section of the City just west of King Road. Size: 8,000 square feet; Bays: 3

Station 7: Located at 8025 Holcomb Bridge Road, one mile east of Georgia 400. Size: 6,500 square feet; Bays: 3

There is no distinction in Roswell between stations designed to serve residents or commercial land uses. For example, a ladder company responds to all structural fires whether commercial or residential. Stations physically located in residential areas may respond to commercial calls and vice versa. Since the fire insurance rating is applied to the entire city and not just particular parts that may have better or worse fire protection, future system improvements are geared toward assuring that the entire city maintains its fire insurance rating. Based on these considerations and the further consideration that all fire stations operate as a system, the City itself is the service area.

Level of Service and Facility Needs

The City has adopted a level of service standard for purposes of impact fees that combines police and fire and rescue together. Long-term needs are identified in Chapter 11, Development Impact Fee Methods Report. The Department has identified that one air/light unit will be purchased in 2006 for support on fire/EMS scenes.

Other Services

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a term used to describe the practice of the evaluation and management of patients with acute traumatic and medical conditions in the out-of-hospital environment. This practice is carried out by skilled technicians, operating under the medical oversight and guidance of knowledgeable physicians. The Emergency Medical Response Service is also part of the Roswell Fire Department. The service handles all EMS calls in the City and relies on Rural Metro Ambulance for transport service to hospitals. The Fire Department maintains overall regulatory compliance with state EMS laws; compliance of performance standards have been established within each contract. The RFD conducts regular performance reviews and meetings with the ambulance provider.

Intergovernmental Agreements

In addition to the City's Fire and Rescue Department, Fulton County has a full time, professional fire and rescue department serving unincorporated areas with fire and first-responder emergency medical services. Two of Fulton County's fire stations are located close to Roswell: Fire Station No. 14 (Arnold Mill Road at New Providence Road), staffed with three professionals comprising one engine company; and Fire Station 8 (Old Alabama Road at Haynes Bridge Road), staffed with an engine company, ladder truck with a total of six professionals (Fulton County 2004). A mutual aid agreement exists between Roswell and Fulton County for fire protection services.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Functions

Administrative divisions of the administrative arm of City government include human services, legal services (office of the City Attorney), community information, management information, the City Clerk, City Administrator, and municipal court services. Building operations is also a component of the Administration Department. There are a total of 55 full-time positions in the Administration Department, of which 53 are currently filled.

The Finance Department provides for the safeguarding of all assets and collection of all receivables due to the City. This includes property taxes and utilities. The Department also provides the purchasing function of the City along with accounting and financial planning and reporting. Finally, the Department provides technology planning and support and strategic planning and budgeting. There are 32 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees in the Finance Department.

Facility Needs

Roswell's City Hall was completed in January 1991 with bond referendum proceeds. That facility consists of 95,591 square feet and houses all of the City's administration and municipal court space as well as employees of the Recreation and Parks, Community Development, Finance, and other departments. Certain employees work at the facilities on Dobbs Drive, and in various parks. The physical structure of City Hall was initially expected to provide adequate space through the year 2000. Given recent growth in the number of employees, the City undertook a space and study plan that recommended some internal reconfiguration of space which, according to the adopted Capital Improvements Plan is scheduled to be completed by 2006. The City is currently looking into several solutions to address this space shortage. Major capital projects are currently being considered, and the City may fund some of them with a 2006 general obligation bond issue.¹

The City of Roswell also owns property at Hembree Road which is used as a public works facility and accommodates some of the needs of the Transportation and Public Works/Environmental departments. The old city hall building on Sloan Street consists of 3,150 square feet and is currently used by the Convention and Visitors Bureau.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Department provides regulatory and administrative services, including planning, zoning, building inspections, economic development, code enforcement, engineering, and geographic information systems. There are 47 full-time positions in this department. Its office space in City Hall was reconfigured in order to be more customer-friendly and to provide work spaces for expanded positions.

¹ Kaplan, Paul, December 30, 2004. "Saving by Borrowing." Atlanta Journal-Constitution, p. JH 3.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation Department provides planning and design services to construct transportation facility improvements. Operations staff maintains and install signs, pavement markings, and traffic signals on local streets in the City. City transportation crews provide traffic control for accidents and other emergencies that require lane and/or road closures or the clearing of roads. Construction and maintenance staff provide street patching, street reconstruction and resurfacing, bridge reconstruction and repair, street sweeping, and overall maintenance of streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and drainage structures within the City's right-of-ways and easements. There are a total of 52 full-time positions in the Transportation Department.

PUBLIC WORKS/ENVIRONMENTAL

The Public Works/Environmental Department consists of five functional areas: sanitation, garage, recycling center, and water and environmental protection. Water and solid waste functions are described in sections below. The Environmental Protection Division continues its volunteer program, "Keep Roswell Beautiful," as well as initiatives to improve air quality and enhance storm water quality. There are a total of 82 full-time positions in this department. The Public Works/Environmental Department is responsible for water supply, treatment, and distribution to parts of the City (see Roswell water service area map).

HEALTH, HOSPITALS, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Grady Health System provides regional healthcare to all citizens of Georgia but is funded only by Fulton County and DeKalb County. Although Fulton County has a fiduciary responsibility to Grady Health System, it is also home to several, other widely known hospitals and health centers throughout the Atlanta area. These are:

- Children's Healthcare @ North Point: 3795 Mansell Road (Alpharetta)
- North Fulton Regional Hospital: 3300 Hospital Boulevard
- Roswell Nursing & Rehabilitation Center: Roswell

Presently, seventeen (17) health care facilities comprise the public health delivery system infrastructure in Fulton County. Despite the large number of community based facilities, the current infrastructure does not allow the county, through its Department of Health and Wellness, to provide the level of programmatic service required to promote and maintain a healthy citizenship. Additionally, the age, obsolescence, inadequate size, and high cost of renovations to meet today's standards for health facilities serve in large part as the impetus for the development of a comprehensive plan for health center replacement and the regionalization of the delivery of public health services in Fulton County.

Level of Service and Facility Needs

To address this issue, Fulton County has adopted a regionalization effort (1997) that would provide an opportunity to improve the number and kinds of services that are both available and accessible to the general public. This would result in the construction of facilities that meet the physical and functional challenges of carrying out a comprehensive program of public health.

The effort recognizes that the health care needs of the public were being delivered in a facility infrastructure system that, in most cases, was more than 50 years old.

The concept behind regionalization of health care facilities focuses on collapsing, in most instances, two (2) geographically contiguous smaller centers into larger, modern facilities that would accommodate a wider range of services, improve access to care, and promote partnerships with other provider agencies to make other needed services readily available to county residents. Several planning documents, including facility design plans, financial projection analyses for operating and equipment needs, service/program needs surveys, as well as “visit trend analyses” for future growth planning have been completed.

During the last five years, with the approval of the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, several proposed regional centers were funded for programming and/or design activities. However, to date, no construction funds have been allocated to continue any project beyond the design phase. At this time, and in the foreseeable future, county resources for capital improvement projects will likely be less than \$35 million dollars annually. Given this, and recognizing the need to improve the infrastructure of the county's health delivery system, the Board of Commissioners called for the development of a plan that addresses regionalization of services and strategic replacement of health center facilities from the following perspectives:

- Service delivery as it relates to each district of the county;
- Cost to the county of not implementing a plan to improve health center infrastructure;
- Phased-in project development, design, and construction with projected start / finish dates for each regional center;
- Capital improvement funding requirements associated with a strategic planning approach for bringing new regional health centers on line; and
- Future impact on the operating budget of the Department of Health and Wellness.

A proposed matrix for the strategic replacement of existing health centers based on short-term, mid-term and long-term factors was developed. The third priority in this matrix is the North Fulton Regional Health Center, with a total cost of more than \$10,571,976. Design money has been allocated. This facility is needed to address population growth, including the growing number in the immigrant population.

Other Services

The Fulton County Human Services Department provides oversight and direction to the county's Human Services Delivery System. This delivery system is comprised of partnerships with various community stakeholders that include nonprofit service providers, the private sector, governments, volunteers, and citizen advocates. The Human Services Department operates and manages the facilities listed below in the North Fulton and Sandy Springs service areas:

- Crabapple Neighborhood Senior Center;
- Roswell Neighborhood Senior Center;
- Dorothy C. Benson Senior Multipurpose Complex;
- Sandy Springs Neighborhood Senior Center;
- North Fulton Career Service Center.

Clinic services include dentistry, children's health, communicable disease information, immunization, HIV advice and testing, primary pediatric care, school health screening, parenting programs, women's health information, and many others.

LIBRARIES

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library (AFCPL) system began in 1902 as the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, one of the first public libraries in the United States. In 1935, the City of Atlanta and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners signed a contract under which library service was extended to all of Fulton County. In 1982, voters passed a constitutional amendment authorizing the transfer of responsibility for the library system from the City of Atlanta to Fulton County. On July 1, 1983, the transfer became official, and the system was renamed the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System is funded by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, along with state and federal assistance grants. By state mandate, the Library System has a governing 17-member Board of Trustees, which oversees day-to-day operations and capital improvements. The Trustees are appointed by the Atlanta City Council and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

The mission of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System is to:

- Provide public access to the knowledge network to improve, enhance, and empower lives in our community, region and world;
- Guarantee all Fulton County citizens access to library resources (access is defined by hours of service, library usage as reflected in circulation, in-house use, and program attendance).

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System serves the citizens of Fulton County and the City of Atlanta (including the portion of the city in DeKalb County). As of April, 2004, there were 362,542 registered library cardholders. The library has a collection of more than 2,177,267 items for adults and children, including books, magazines and other periodicals, CDs, DVDs, and videocassettes. Services provided by the library include: reference services, data bases, internet access, on-line reference services, on-line periodicals, computer labs offering word processing and other learning services, on-line renewal and reservation processes for books and other materials, computerized literacy training, homework help centers, workshops, summer reading programs, story hours, art exhibits, special programs and telephone references.

Level of Service and Facility Needs

The Library System is composed of the Central Library (located in downtown Atlanta), thirty-one branch libraries, two book mobiles, and The Auburn Avenue Research Library on African-American History and Culture. It contains one of the foremost collections of African-American literature and historical documents in the nation. There is one library located in the city limits of Roswell at 115 Norcross Street – Branch No. 25 in Roswell contains 21,700 square feet. There are also libraries in Alpharetta located at 5100 Abbotts Bridge Road and on Mayfield Road.

The Library System has various types of libraries: main, regional, area, community, and neighborhood. The following descriptions provide information about each type of library.

The Library System has five regional libraries which are approximately 25,000 square feet each in size. Regional libraries employ 20 full-time staff members. The Roswell library was built in 1989, yet is considered a regional library even though it does not comply with the standard.

In order to assess the adequacy of facilities, information regarding the level of service is provided. The Library System assesses its performance based on size of library, proximity to users, qualifications of full time employees, collection size, passport software, equipment, terminals, printers, and photocopiers.

In 1997, the Library Board of Trustees adopted a policy which established design standards for all new branch libraries as shown in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1
Atlanta Fulton County Library System
Adopted Design Standards

Standards	Neighbor- hood	Community	Area	Regional	Auburn Ave.	Central
Square feet	3,000-5,000	7,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	285,000
% compliance	33%	90%	100%	60%	100%	100%
Hours/week open	33	40	52	61	44	65
% compliance	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Source: Fulton County Budget 2003, page 59.

The current level of service is based on a general view of the use of the library system over a variety of indicators. The material holdings of the Roswell library are 140,741; in 2003, approximately 275,000 people visited the Roswell library. Circulation in the library was 432,057 and in-house use was 339,274, with 531 programs offered. There were 44 personal computers available for use; 126,059 questions were asked of librarians and 156 meetings were held. The Roswell library is deficient in terms of facility space and hours of operation. The facility did not reach the target hours of operation for 2003.

Operational and capital funds are budgeted through Fulton County's General Fund and state revenues. The system also derives some revenues through fees, fines, and fundraising activities. In the past, major expansions have been funded through bond referendums. The Library system provides services to all residents of Fulton County, regardless of location of residence within the county (i.e., including municipalities).

Another potential source of funding for libraries is impact fees. Roswell's Development Impact Fee Methods Report (Chapter 12) provides an overall assessment of library facilities in terms of impact fees, but the City does not charge an impact fee for libraries. Such a fee would necessitate an intergovernmental agreement between the City of Roswell and the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System. In lieu of impact fees the City has offered to donate a site for a new library.

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Fulton County operates cultural facilities and provides cultural services through the Fulton County Arts Council and the Parks and Recreation Department. Fulton County is the home of major cultural institutions in the Atlanta region and the State of Georgia. Many of these facilities, such as museums, theatres, amphitheatres, auditoriums, civic centers and botanical gardens are operated by private non-profit institutions and/or by municipalities within Fulton County.

Through the Contracts for Services Program (CFS), the Fulton County Arts Council (FCAC) invests public funding, in the form of contracts for services, to support the programs of Fulton County nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. The goals of the program are to foster artistic development, to support arts services delivery, and to serve as seed money to leverage additional corporate and private dollars for arts programming.

In 2003, FCAC awarded over \$3 million to 110 nonprofit and community organizations that present arts and cultural programs in Fulton County. Funds are awarded in dance, literary, media, multi-discipline, museum, music, theatre, visual arts, community development, grassroots arts programs, the Woodruff Arts Center, and to cultural partnerships. The partnerships comprise: Art-at-Work, Hammonds House, Metropolitan Atlanta Arts Fund, National Black Arts Festival, South Fulton Festival and Warsaw/Ocee Community Arts Center, located to the north of Roswell.

Facilities

The Chattahoochee Nature Center, a county facility, is an educational and environmental center that serves an average of 35,000 children and 200,000 visitors annually. It contains over 100 acres of river marsh, fresh water ponds, woods, and a zoo for injured animals.

The Fulton County Arts Council (FCAC) operates five community arts centers. These facilities serve North Fulton County, Sandy Springs, Atlanta, South Fulton County, and Southwest Fulton County. FCAC operates the programs in the facilities while the General Services Department of Fulton County maintains the facilities. FCAC provides a variety of classes and workshops in visual and performing arts programming. Last year, approximately 6,000 residents participated in 349 classes. FCAC operates the following facilities near the City of Roswell:

- North Fulton: Ocee/Warsaw Arts Center, 9800 Medlock Bridge Road, Duluth, GA 30155;
- Sandy Springs: Abernathy Art Center, 254 Johnson Ferry Road, Sandy Springs, GA 30328

In addition to county services, the City of Roswell operates a 33,041 square foot cultural arts center which includes a 600-seat theater, community/multi-purpose rooms, and a historic research archives and two visual arts centers located at Roswell Area Park and Leita Thompson Park. The City also operates three historic properties, Bulloch Hall, Smith Plantation and Barrington Hall. Improvements to the cultural arts center and historic properties are included as appropriate in the City's Capital Improvements Element.

Current and Future Needs

All areas of Fulton County are served by Fulton County Arts Council facilities. The level of service for these community arts centers is based on community needs. The goal of the department is to have 80 percent capacity at the facilities. The levels of service for the centers located near the City are as follows:

- The Ocee Arts Center capacity is 175. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- The Abernathy Arts Center operates at 352. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.

SCHOOLS

The Fulton County School System was founded in 1871. It is one of the oldest and the fourth largest school district in Georgia. The system serves the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, Mountain Park, College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Union City, Palmetto and unincorporated portions of Fulton County. There are approximately 9,900 full-time employees, 5,400 of whom are teachers and other certified personnel, who work throughout the county in 88 schools and other administrative buildings. More than 75,000 students attend classes in 50-elementary schools, 18-middle schools, 12-high schools, 2-alternative middle/high schools and 4-charter schools. Two elementary schools operate on a year-round calendar.

Involved, active and informed parents and community members contribute greatly to the success of the system. Every school encourages parent involvement. All schools have business partners and local school advisory councils. The Fulton Education Foundation provides additional resources. With a focus on student achievement and a commitment to continual improvement, Roswell's schools have earned a reputation as a premier school system.

As the Atlanta metropolitan area has grown, so has the Fulton County School System. Fulton County is currently completing a five-year capital construction program that will result in nineteen (19) new schools and renovations at more than forty sites. The next 5-year building cycle proposes ten (10) additional schools and additions to several current buildings. The majority of the funds for these building programs come from a one-cent local option sales tax, which Fulton County voters overwhelmingly approved in 1997 and 2002.

Facilities and Need

Much of the county's school system is over capacity. Table 10.2 provides data on existing and projected student enrollments and capacities. Of the elementary schools in the Roswell area, four are over capacity and six are under capacity as of the 2004-2005 school year. Enrollment in elementary schools is not expected to increase substantially in Roswell area elementary schools between the 2004-2005 and 2009-2010 school years, with the exception of Hembree Springs Elementary, which will increase by approximately 150 students and thus reach capacity in the next five years.

Both middle schools, Crabapple and Elkins Pointe, are currently well under capacity according to data in Table 10.2. However, Crabapple Middle School has 18 existing portable classrooms. Crabapple Middle School's enrollment is projected to decline by the 2009-2010 school year, but Elkins Point Middle School will increase enrollment by approximately 150 students by the 2009-2010 school year.

Both of Roswell's high schools, Centennial and Roswell are currently well over capacity, and portable classrooms (32 and 16, respectively) are relied upon to meet classroom needs. Enrollments in Roswell's high schools are projected to decrease by the 2009-2010 school year.

The overcrowding of Fulton County's public schools has long been a concern in North Fulton County. Roswell's elected officials have expressed particular concern about school overcrowding and the pace of continued residential growth.

Table 10.2
Fulton County Public Schools in Roswell
Existing and Projected Enrollment and Selected Information

School Name and Type	Acreage	Existing Portable Classrooms	Enrollment 2004-2005	Over/ Under State Capacity	Enrollment 2009-2010
Barnwell Elementary	20.00	6	655	5	671
Esther Jackson Elementary	15.00	8	609	-16	667
Hembree Springs Elementary	58.20	0	706	-144	854
Hillside Elementary	21.00	0	716	-134	731
Mimosa Elementary	15.12	2	687	-38	748
Mountain Park Elementary	21.05	2	783	58	779
Northwood Elementary	26.51	4	853	53	892
Roswell North Elementary	10.46	4	790	65	826
River Eves Elementary	23.57	0	644	-131	682
Sweet Apple Elementary	44.76	14	836	-39	856
Crabapple Middle	20.00	18	835	-165	812
Elkins Pointe Middle	32.16	0	908	-292	1072
Centennial High	51.89	32	2023	273	1848
Roswell High	51.20	16	2341	616	2158

Source: Fulton County Schools. "Continuing to Close the Gap Between Enrollment Growth and Needed Classrooms: A Presentation to the Fulton County Board of Education, March 22, 2005."

Private Schools

U.S. Census Bureau statistics indicate that in 1990, 13.2 percent of Roswell residents, three years and over enrolled in school (approximately 1100 persons) attended private schools. As of the 2000 Census, for grades 1 through 12, 1962 persons out of 13,607 attended private schools, or 14.4 percent of the total students attending such school grades.

An inventory of private schools with Roswell addresses is provided in Table 10.3, along with addresses, grades of instruction, and current (2005) enrollment.

Table 10.3
Private Schools in Roswell

Name of Private School	Address	Zip Code	Grades	Enrollment
Blessed Trinity Catholic High School	11320 Woodstock Rd.	30075	9-12	657
Chrysalis Experimental Academy	1210 Warsaw Rd.	30076	6-12	24
The Cottage School	770 Grimes Bridge Road	30075	7-12	145
Cross of Life Montessori School	1000 Hembree Rd.	30076	PK-3	13
Eaton Academy	800 Old Roswell Lakes Pkwy	30076	5-12	14
Fellowship Christian Academy	480 W. Crossville Rd	30075	K-12	175
High Meadows School	1055 Willeo Rd.	30075	PK-8	258
The Howard School (North Campus)	9415 Willeo Rd.	30075	PK-9	11
The Porter School	200 Cox Rd.	30075	K-5	30
Queen of Angels School	11340 Woodstock Rd.	30075	K-8	496
St. Francis Day School	9375 Willeo Rd.	30022	K-12	677

Village Montessori School	1610 Woodstock Rd.	30075	PK-4	23
Source: Georgia Department of Education. Georgia Private Schools by System (Fulton County). http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/dbs/schools/private.asp?u_SystemID=660				

Higher Education

Reinhardt College, whose main campus is in Waleska, Georgia, has a North Fulton Center located on Old Milton Parkway. Georgia State University has an Alpharetta Campus also on Old Milton Parkway which opened January 2000; the campus includes a 50,000-square foot classroom facility and can accommodate about 1,000 students a day. Other major colleges in the Atlanta region include, but are not limited to: Agnes Scott College, Brenau University, Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia Perimeter College, and Kennesaw State University. A number of technical institutes, including DeVry Tech in Alpharetta and Lanier Tech in Cumming, are within convenient driving distances of Roswell.

COURT SYSTEM

Municipal court is authorized by the state constitution and statutes and is mandated to dispose of violations of municipal ordinances. The mission of the Roswell Municipal Court is “to provide professional, efficient and courteous service for all people having business with the Municipal Court of Roswell, in a manner that reflects the positive quality of life within the community.”

The Municipal Judge is a full-time, elected official who provides judicial determination of alleged violations of municipal ordinances in a just, speedy and cost-effective manner. These procedures include the initial appearance (bond hearing), probable cause hearing, and arraignment where the defendant is advised of the charge and notified of his or her rights and possible sentence before a plea is accepted. The Court holds additional hearings to consider the possible indigence of the defendant and the need for an appointed attorney; issues administrative orders; and, rules on various motions presented to the Court. Additionally, the Court convenes for non-jury trials. Further duties as required by state law include record-keeping, accounting with monthly reporting to state agencies, and the disbursement of monies tendered for fines, bonds, courts costs and related fees. Dispositions of traffic offenses are reported to the Department of Motor Vehicle Services, as well as requests for suspension of driving privileges for failure to comply with terms of citations. The Roswell Municipal Court, as part of its administrative function, also includes a full-time Probation Division.

The Roswell Municipal Court also has a full-time Solicitor who prosecutes various state laws and municipal ordinances. The Solicitor will conduct pre-trial negotiations, if requested, for defendants representing themselves. For defendants who are represented by attorneys, pre-trial negotiations are conducted in person or via telephone conference. An attorney may set an appointment through the administration office.

The Roswell Municipal Court is located at 38 Hill Street, Suite 210. Arraignments are held each Monday and Tuesday with sessions beginning either at 8:30 AM or 1:00 PM. Once a person is arraigned, trials are assigned for Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays. All trial sessions begin promptly at 9:00 AM or 1:00 PM.

The State of Georgia is divided into 10 (10) districts containing several circuits and counties. Fulton County constitutes the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, First Judicial Administrative District. The Atlanta Superior Court provides services for administrative appeals, civil, major criminal and domestic relations cases. The Fulton County Justice System is composed of Superior Court,

Superior Court Administration, Superior Court Clerk, State Court, Juvenile Court, Solicitor General, District Attorney, Public Defender, Medical Examiner's Office and the Sheriff.

There is a Fulton County Court Services facility located at the North Fulton Service Center located at 7741 Roswell Road.

RECREATION AND PARKS

The Recreation and Parks Department employs 87 persons full-time and numerous part-time/seasonal employees. The Department has prepared a short-term recreation master plan for the year 2005, its fifth master plan since 1969. The master plan was based on public information meetings, workshops, and a leisure survey. This section draws on that work and also addresses facility needs for the long-term planning horizon.

The recreation master plan provides an inventory of existing recreation sites (see also the Greenspace Plan, Map 5.5). The Recreation and Parks Department has a joint development and operation agreement with the Fulton County School system at Crabapple Middle School, North Roswell Elementary School and Roswell High School. The school properties are leased to the City and are maintained by the City.

Since Roswell charges development impact fees for parks and recreation facilities, more detailed planning is required in terms of assessment, delineation of service area, establishing level of service standards, and assessing facility needs. For more information, see Chapter 12, "Development Impact Fee Methods Report" of this comprehensive plan.

WATER

Supply and Treatment

Water for the City of Roswell's water system comes from two sources. The primary source is the Cecil Wood Water Treatment Plant in Roswell. Water for this facility is withdrawn from Big Creek. The City's service area is within the shaded area on the map below. Supplemental water is purchased by the City from the North Fulton/Atlanta Treatment Plant in Alpharetta. The source for this plant is the Chattahoochee River. Since the City has two sources, Roswell's system is classified as a "blended water source." Both plants serve residential and commercial development.

Table 10.4
Geographic Service Area of Water Treatment Facilities and the
Predominant Types of Land Uses Served by the Facility

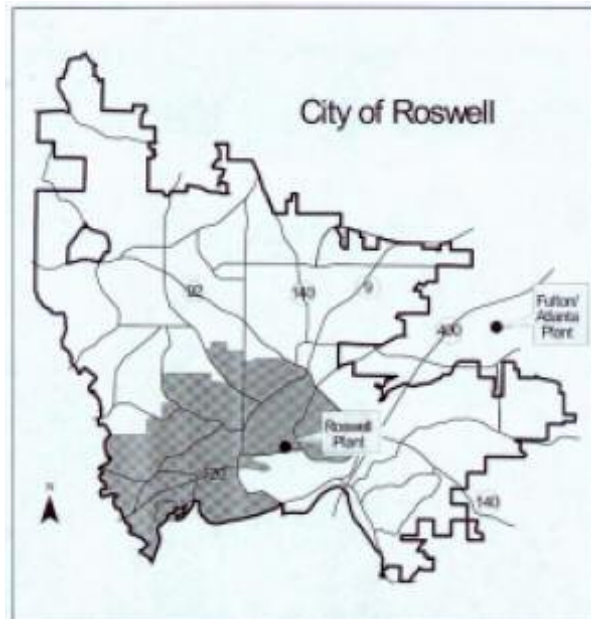
Water Treatment Plant	Geographic Service Area
Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Fulton County• Sandy Springs (majority)• Atlanta• Roswell• Alpharetta• Forsyth County

Cecil B. Wood Water Treatment Plant

- Roswell downtown area

Source: Fulton County

The City of Roswell withdraws no more than 1.2 million gallons daily (mgd) of water from its intake on Big Creek, a tributary of the Chattahoochee River with varying water quality. The water treatment facility is approximately 60 years old. Roswell's water system serves approximately one-quarter of the city limits (see Map 10.2 for Roswell's water service area).



Map 10.2
Roswell Water System Service Area

The City purchases the rest of its water, already treated, from Fulton County. The County service area serves approximately 75 percent of the City. The design capacity of drinking water facilities for the two plants is in Table 10.5. The useful life of the City's facility will not extend past the year 2020.

Table 10.5
Design Capacity of Water Treatment Plant

Water Treatment Plant	Plant Capacity in 2005	Useful Life of Facility
Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant	90 mgd	Through the 2021-2030 period
Cecil B. Wood Water Treatment Plant	1 mgd	Plan to decommission during the 2011-2020 period

Source: Fulton County

The Atlanta Regional Water Supply Plan (as amended) includes Roswell in its forecast of water demand for Fulton County north of the Chattahoochee River. That plan provides estimates and projections of water demands for north Fulton County. These demands were based on a forecasted population of 82,000 people in the year 2020. According to estimates provided in Chapter 1 of this document (Population Element), Roswell has already exceeded that number as of 2005. According to demand forecasts made in 1999, the City will need 72.03 mgd in 2010. Based upon the design capacity of the facilities above, there will be sufficient water in the

short term, but this issue will have to be examined in light of the City's projected increase in population as the need may grow to over 91 mgd by the year 2010.

Storage and Distribution

The City of Roswell's water system has more than 100 miles of water lines, 2 to 16 inches in diameter, which distribute more than 4 mgd through four separate pressure zones. The City needs more land for an additional water storage tower. A number of water distribution improvements are programmed, including major trunk line extensions, a fire hydrant upgrade and replacement program, a water line cleaning and lining program, and a water line looping program.

Fulton County owns and operates the water distribution, storage and pumping system outside the City's service area, which served approximately 62,000 customers in 2003. The ground storage tanks are used to maintain service during seasonal demand peaks and temporary service interruptions. The elevated storage tanks are used to maintain pressure in the distribution system as well as to provide the system with fire flow protection. Table 10.6 provides information on storage capacities of Fulton County's water system. It appears from the information available that Roswell will have adequate raw water supply during the planning horizon with purchases of water from the Atlanta-Fulton County water system and with the Roswell system at least until 2010.

Table 10.6
System Data
Fulton County Water Storage and Distribution System

Length:	275 miles of water mains
Size of mains:	8 inches and 54 inches in diameter
Elevated storage tanks:	Hembree Road - 1.0 mg Hembree Road - 0.2 mg Bethany Road - 2.0 mg Bethany Road - 2.0 mg Jones Bridge Road - 1.0 mg Jones Bridge Road - 0.5 mg
Ground storage tanks:	Webb Bridge Road - 1.0 mg Webb Bridge Road - 0.5 mg Freemanville Road - 4 mg
Note: mg represents million gallons	

SANITARY SEWER BASINS AND CAPACITIES

Sanitary sewerage collection and treatment is provided by Fulton County. Fulton County is the primary provider of sewerage and wastewater treatment for the county outside of the City of Atlanta. In total, Fulton County owns and operates six water pollution control plants (WPCPS). Three of the wastewater treatment plants serve North Fulton and the City of Roswell.

Fulton County's plants are currently permitted to treat a combined total average flow of approximately 43 million mgd. These plants treat wastewater generated inside and outside the county. Fulton County treats wastewater flows from neighboring Forsyth, Cherokee, Cobb, and DeKalb counties. Forsyth and DeKalb counties send wastewater to both the Big Creek WRF and Johns Creek WPCP. The Little River WPCP is owned and operated by Fulton County but is located in Cherokee County. The total average wastewater flow received from outside the county and treated at North Fulton treatment facilities is approximately 4.9 mgd.

Big Creek

The Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) was originally constructed in 1969 with a design capacity of 0.75 mgd. The plant was expanded numerous times and has a current capacity of 24 mgd. The collection area flowing to the Big Creek WRF consists primarily of residential and commercial users and covers approximately 63 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton.

Johns Creek

The Johns Creek WPCP was originally constructed in 1980 with an average design capacity of 5 mgd. The plant was expanded in 1992 and its permitted discharge capacity is 7 mgd. The plant currently serves approximately 27 square miles or 26 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton County. This plant is proposed to be phased out and replaced by a new plant under construction on Holcomb Bridge Road at the Chattahoochee River.

Little River

The Little River Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) is in neighboring Cherokee County. The plant serves Mountain Park and nearby communities in North Fulton and parts of Cherokee County. The plant originally had a capacity of 0.175 mgd. In March 1992, the plant was expanded to 0.85 mgd. The Little River Land Application System (LAS) began operation. The LAS is permitted to discharge up to 200,000 gallons per day (gpd). The plant serves approximately 6 square miles or 6 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton.

The water pollution control plants and their design capacities, and their service areas are shown in Table 10.7. Each is operated by the Fulton County Department of Public Works. Service areas and predominant land uses served are shown in Table 10.8.

Table 10.7
Water Pollution Control Plants in Fulton County

Plant Name	Design Capacity
Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility	24 mgd
Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	7 mgd
Little River Water Pollution Control Plant	0.85 mgd

Source: Fulton County

Table 10.8
Service Areas of Water Pollution Control Plants in Fulton County

Water Pollution Control Plant	Service Area	Predominant Land Uses Served by the Facility
Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility	North Fulton County, portions of Cobb County, portions of DeKalb County, and portions of Forsyth County	Residential and commercial
Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	Large portions of Sandy Springs, portions of Roswell	Residential and commercial
Little River Water Pollution Control Plant	Mountain Park and nearby communities in North Fulton and parts of Cherokee County	Residential and light Commercial

Source: Fulton County

The Johns Creek, Little River and Big Creek plants have experienced operational problems, some of which have resulted in permit violations. Several of these violations have resulted in the issuance of Consent Orders from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD). Operational problems at the facilities have been due primarily to limited plant capacity and high wet peak weather flows. As a result of the permit violations, in January 7, 2000, the Georgia EPD of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources issued a Consent Order that limited sewer service connections in the Big Creek and Johns Creek service areas. The problems have been corrected and the moratorium was lifted in January 1, 2003.

Service in Roswell

Sewerage has not been extended throughout the City and is not planned in very low-density residential areas. Most of the land in the City is drained by Big Creek. The wastewater treated at the Big Creek Plant discharges at the confluence of Willeo Creek and the Chattahoochee River. The Big Creek facility has a diversion pump which can pump up to 3.0 mgd (one way) to the Johns Creek Plant for treatment and discharge.

Some residential subdivisions north of Woodstock and Hardscrabble roads lie in the Little River drainage basin. The Brookfield West and Litchfield Hundred residential subdivisions, among others, are in this basin. The Little River Wastewater Treatment Plant is located just across the Fulton County border in Cherokee County. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has determined that the Little River can assimilate no additional discharge. At this time, it is the policy of Fulton County that all new development in this basin will have to be served through septic tanks or the privately funded application of treated wastewater. The county has no plans to extend or expand sewerage in this basin.

Part of eastern Roswell south of Holcomb Bridge Road naturally drains into the Chattahoochee River. Much of the eastside annexation is within the Johns Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant

service area. As noted previously, the Johns Creek Plant will be phased out and replaced with a new Environmental Campus at Holcomb Bridge Road and the Chattahoochee River.

Inflow and Infiltration (I & I)

Peak flows to wastewater treatment plants occur in wet weather as a result of inflow and infiltration. This means that when soils are saturated around cracks in pipes, or streams flow over manholes or other openings to the sanitary sewer pipes, rapid, dramatic increases in flow occur at the treatment plant. North Fulton County's treatment plants experience severe inflow and infiltration problems. This requires reserving over two million gallons a day (mgd) of capacity to treat wet weather flows. Reducing inflow/infiltration in the collection system is one way to recapture system capacity. Inflow/infiltration reduction and increases in the level of wastewater treatment are quite expensive.

Collection System

The Fulton County wastewater collection system serves approximately 285 square miles of service area. The county's wastewater collection system provides service to the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, and Mountain Park in North Fulton and East Point, College Park, Union City, Fairburn, and Palmetto in South Fulton.

The collection system consists of approximately 2,100 miles of sanitary and interceptor sewers. The County's wastewater collection system is comprised of both privately-owned and county-owned gravity sewers, force mains, and pumping stations. The larger-diameter lines and service connections are generally made of concrete pipe. There are also 44 wastewater pumping stations within the system (see Table 10.9)

Table 10.9
Fulton County Wastewater Collection System Elements

Collection System	System Elements
Big Creek Collection System	7 pumping stations
Johns Creek Collection System	2 primary interceptors; 6 pumping stations
Little River Collection System	1 pump station (operated by Cherokee County)

Source: Fulton County

The total service area in North Fulton is approximately 104 square miles. The North Fulton Wastewater Service Area includes approximately 750 miles of gravity sewers and 17 pumping stations. Unsewered areas comprise approximately 46 square miles, or 33 percent of the land area in North Fulton.

Rapid population growth in North Fulton has resulted in wastewater treatment facilities operating near their design capacity. To provide flexibility in the system, the sewer basins are being tied together hydraulically, enabling the transfer of flows between basins to relieve hydraulic overloading at specific facilities.

The Big Creek collection system includes seven pumping stations and three primary collection trunk sewers. The interceptor trunk sewers range in size from 12 to 72 inches in diameter. The Riverside pump station handles the majority of the flow received at the Big Creek WRF. During rainfall events, overflows of manholes along Riverside Drive upstream of the Riverside pump station can occur. The county is currently planning modifications in this area that will help to relieve stress in this area of the collection system.

The John's Creek collection system consists of two primary interceptors located along Johns Creek and the Chattahoochee River. The system includes six pumping stations. The Old Alabama and the Chattahoochee III pump stations have the capability to divert up to 5.0 mgd to the Cauley Creek WRF. The Johns Creek diversion pump station diverts flow from the Johns Creek WPCP to the Big Creek service area to keep the influent flow to the Johns Creek Plant within its design capacity.

The Little River collection system consists solely of gravity sewers from residential neighborhoods and light commercial areas. All flows from neighboring Cherokee County are pumped to the plant from the River Oaks pump station. This pump station is operated and maintained by Cherokee County.

Level of Service

The Water Protection Section of the Fulton County Public Works Department assesses level of service by comparing the maximum monthly flow to the average monthly flow. The higher the number above 1.0 means the greater the difference between average flow and maximum flow capacity. See Table 10.10 for treatment facility levels of service.

Table 10.10
Level of Service Provided by Water Pollution Control Plants
In North Fulton County

Water Pollution Control Plant	Ratio of Level of Service Ratio of Maximum Monthly Flow to Average Monthly Flow (Maximum divided by Average)
Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility	1.14
Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	1.12

Source: Fulton County

Programmed Improvements

In order to maintain the current level of service and meet expected needs, the Department of Public Works has an approved plan for system improvements for wastewater treatment. The projects within this budget reflect the priority needs for the plants and the collection system. Table 10.11 indicates project improvements scheduled for 2004-2006.

Table 10.11
Phase I Wastewater System Improvements
Fulton County Wastewater System

Project Description	Amount (\$)
Water Reclamation Facilities Projects – Johns Creek WRF	\$93,000,000
General Wastewater System Projects	\$16,500,000
Program & Construction Management Services	\$11,246,823
Relief Sewer Projects	\$10,742,000
Pumping Station Projects	\$10,000,000
Wastewater Allocation	\$8,000,000
Infiltration and Inflow Projects	\$5,400,000
Total Phase I Wastewater CIP Projects	\$154,888,823

Source: Fulton County

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The City recognizes that stormwater management is an important function of local government. Land development generally increases the rate and amount of stormwater runoff and potentially the amount of water pollution. Excessive runoff contributes to flooding and associated damage. Water contaminated during runoff results in water treatment challenges and threats to habitat. For these reasons, stormwater management is a necessary function of local government.

Increased development along with the increase in impervious surfaces such as parking lots, rooftops, and roadways has resulted in significant increases in stormwater runoff. Flooding of homes, businesses, and city and county managed roads and bridges occurs because stormwater systems and stream channels simply cannot handle the amount of water entering them during and following rainfall events.

Since all actions within a watershed ultimately impact Georgia's and Roswell's downstream waters, a holistic approach to stormwater management is being developed by the City. The City is part of a joint permit that covers the entire metropolitan Atlanta region and is administered by the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). Annual reporting is sent to Fulton County and on to ARC.

Roswell has adopted the state's guidelines for stormwater management. The MS4 stormwater discharge permit establishes guidelines for municipalities to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff to the "maximum extent practicable." It is the City's intent to issue a request for proposals to develop an action plan before June 30, 2005. The City recognizes that the overall purposes of a local stormwater management program are to:

- Minimize the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff on the community;

- Meet the state and federal regulatory requirements for stormwater runoff quantity and quality management; and
- Ensure that the community's priorities, needs and desires are taken into account in meeting stormwater management goals.

In addition, an effective local stormwater program requires an institutional structure that includes: adequate legal authority; performance standards for development; design assistance and guidance; program funding and staffing; commitment to enforcement; public education; and citizen involvement

The City of Roswell will utilize the policy, criteria and information including technical specifications and standards in the latest edition of the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* and any relevant local regulations or procedures of the Engineering Division of the Community Development Department for the proper implementation of its stormwater management regulations. The manual may be updated and expanded periodically, based on improvements in science, engineering, monitoring, and local maintenance experience.

The City's Recreation and Parks Department has developed a master plan for Big Creek Park that includes several recreational amenities. A portion of the property has been selected for a Wetlands Enhancement Demonstration Project. The project is intended to demonstrate improvements on the overall quality of an urban watershed and wetlands system through the use of innovative approaches to manage both quality and quantity of urban stormwater runoff. The project site includes approximately 30 acres of wetlands currently receiving urban stormwater runoff. The project objectives are to:

- Demonstrate urban stormwater "best management practices" for improving water quality;
- Demonstrate groundwater recharge through the wetlands to improve low-flow conditions in Big Creek during drought periods;
- Demonstrate wetlands enhancement such as improved wetland hydrology and habitat diversity; and
- Construct a network of trails for public use with the ability to provide public education pertaining to water quality, wetlands, and stormwater management.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 requires that local governments adopt solid waste management plans and update the short-term work program of that plan every five years. The plan is required to contain an inventory of existing solid waste management practices, identify potential alternative disposal methods, include strategies to reduce solid waste by 25 percent, and define disposal options for a ten-year planning period.

The City prepared and adopted its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan in early 1994. An update to the work program was prepared in 1998 and adopted after state and regional review in 1999. Another update of the plan is underway at the time of this writing and is due to be completed and adopted in October 2005. Goals, objectives, and actions are stated in the City's Solid Waste Management Plan and update of the short-term work program.

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires the City of Roswell to develop a strategy for reducing the amount of solid waste going into landfills and other disposal

facilities. This reduction may be accomplished by many techniques, including recycling materials such as plastic, aluminum, and newspaper. It can also be accomplished by diverting yard waste from disposal facilities into backyard and other composting operations. Based on state goals, the City currently diverts 28.25 percent of its solid waste from Subtitle D landfills. Many other methods for reducing our local waste stream are also available. Summary information about the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan is provided in the following paragraphs.

Collection

The City provides weekly curbside collection of household garbage. The City has a fleet of rear-loading garbage trucks for residential collection operations. Backyard pickup is available to disabled and elderly persons via one-ton trucks. The City also provides commercial garbage collection and arranges to pick up bulky items like televisions, sofas, and larger quantities of yard waste for an additional fee. Additional equipment has been purchased to address new solid waste demands due to population growth and annexations. Private haulers contract with some multi-family residential properties, while others are serviced by the City.

The City's sanitation policies are designed to minimize waste in landfills and maximize recycling opportunities. Such policies help to protect the environment and preserve the quality of life for future generations. Roswell encourages recycling and disposal of trash in an environmentally sound and safe fashion. Building materials and/or construction debris are not collected by the City of Roswell. Such items cannot be mixed with garbage or yard waste. The Chadwick Road Landfill, which is located on Chadwick Farm Boulevard (off SR140) near the Fulton/Cherokee County line, receives such materials.

Recycling

Recycled materials are collected at the curb and at a recycling center at Hembree Road and Maxwell Road. The City contracts with a private hauler, Dreamsan, to collect recyclables. Curbside recycling services are provided to single family residential units (1-4 dwelling units). Only approved recyclable materials inside a City of Roswell recycling bin are collected. Unapproved recyclable materials are left in the recycling bin.

UTILITIES

The City does not provide utility services, except for water to a portion of the City and sanitation services as described above. Electricity is provided by Georgia Power Company, Cobb EMC, and Sawnee EMC. Natural gas is provided by a number of different private companies, including Atlanta Gas Light Company. BellSouth provides telephone services, and cable television services are provided by Charter Communications and Comcast.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Emergency management is a term used to describe the steps taken by governments to plan, organize, and prepare for the saving of lives, protection of property, and the recovery from the effects of an emergency, disaster or catastrophe. The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency is a joint, cooperative effort between the City of Atlanta and Fulton County and serves the City of Roswell. It is responsible for maintaining and implementing the Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan is the legal and organizational basis for coordinated emergency and disaster operations in the City of Atlanta and Fulton

County. The Agency also assigns broad responsibilities to local government agencies and support organizations for disaster mitigation preparedness, response and recovery functions. Level of service guidelines have yet to be approved by the state.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

General

1. Ensure cost-effective and timely provision of community facilities and services to support the needs of the City's neighborhoods, residents, and businesses.
2. Provide for the centralized locations of future municipal facilities, except in cases where decentralization is more cost effective or where other appropriate circumstances warrant deviation from this goal.
3. Maintain municipal buildings and grounds to the same high standard as exists today to ensure their continued attractiveness and superior accommodation of City customers.
4. Consider energy conservation techniques in all new municipal buildings and significant renovations of facilities. Periodically evaluate energy efficiency of facilities and vehicles.
5. Implement a customer service policy and action plan in each of the City's departments, with a consistent level of service throughout the departments.
6. Fully integrate the City's Capital Improvement Element (CIE), as required by state rules to be annually updated, with the City's capital improvement planning process, so that the two items are one and the same.
7. Where appropriate, consent to the creation of community improvement districts as a means of the private provision of necessary urban services (e.g., sanitary sewer, roads, etc.), provided that such districts do not program for new development that exceeds the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan (specifically, the future land use plan).
8. Consider the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles, as appropriate.
9. Monitor the provision of municipal services and their ability to meet the diversifying needs of the City's population.

Police, Fire, Rescue, Emergency Medical Service, and Public Safety

Goal: Deliver municipal police protection, fire and rescue services, and emergency medical services that provide optimum degrees of security against loss or damage to persons and property.

1. Program to construct, during the planning horizon, additional space in the law enforcement center to meet the City's adopted level of service standard. In the alternative, consider as appropriate additional satellite substations in key locations as part of a community-based approach to policing.
2. Provide adequate municipal jail space or otherwise provide the most cost-effective method of temporarily housing prisoners.
3. Maintain adequate police staff as determined by the Police Chief (currently approximately 2.5 full-time positions per 1,000 residents).
4. Maintain adequate police, fire and rescue, and emergency medical service response times to all areas of the City and any areas outside the City where municipal services are provided via intergovernmental service agreement.
5. Implement traffic enforcement programs to the maximum extent budgets will permit.
6. Implement a community-based approach to policing, including Neighborhood Watch and other appropriate programs of the Crime Prevention Unit.
7. Continue reviews of proposed developments by public safety personnel for purposes of ensuring public and private security. This includes approval by police and fire and rescue department staffs of any "gated" communities.
8. Subdivisions that contain 30 or more single-family dwellings or 100 or more townhouses should be required to have more than one (1) entrance to the development, for purposes of evacuation and public safety access.
9. Subject to land availability, future fire stations should be carefully sited to provide optimum response times to the greatest number of municipal residents and businesses. Future fire stations should be sufficiently buffered from adjacent land uses, especially if located in residential areas.
10. Maintain the City's current Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 4.
11. Maintain the current system of volunteer and part-time firefighters, supplemented with full-time professional staff, as may be appropriate as determined by the Fire and Rescue Chief.
12. Continue programs of recognition to volunteer firefighters as a means of maintaining and encouraging increases in the numbers of volunteers.

Water

1. Develop a strategy to optimize pressure and flow throughout the City water system.
2. Continue to program and implement improvements needed to maintain and upgrade the City's water system. Because of the age of the City's water system, there will be a continual need for capital projects to correct problems.
3. Prepare, adopt, and implement a water conservation program.

4. Implement the recommendations of the water system strategic plan with regard to water production, storage, and distribution.
5. Water rates and fees should be periodically reviewed and modified to reflect the actual costs of service provision and to further system goals.

Sanitary Sewer

1. Do not provide for, or permit, the extension of sanitary sewer service into areas of Roswell designated as “estate residential.”
2. Participate in master planning for county sanitary sewer service provision to ensure a healthy expansion of the City’s economic base in accordance with policies of the Comprehensive Plan.
3. Encourage Fulton County to provide superior environmental operations at the Big Creek and Johns Creek Wastewater Treatment Facilities so that spills are avoided, odors are neutralized, and operations are as environmentally friendly as possible.
4. Complete programmed improvements to the new water reclamation facility on the Fulton County Environmental Campus at Holcomb Bridge Road and the Chattahoochee River.

Roads and Bridges

1. Continue to program and implement improvements needed to maintain and upgrade the system of municipal roads, bridges, sidewalks, signals, and drainage. Because of the age of the City’s street system, there will be a continual need for capital projects to correct problems.
2. Develop a traffic management system designed to take advantage of the newest signal technology to provide safe and efficient movement of traffic. This will include the development of systems that will work with and are compatible with surrounding municipalities.
3. Develop joint road and signal improvements with MARTA to improve the efficient movement of people.
4. Continue to prioritize road resurfacing projects, drainage maintenance projects, and sidewalk repair projects according to most urgent need, and implement a pavement management system and maintenance and repair programs according to such priorities.
5. Investigate the need for traffic calming and integrate traffic calming projects as may be appropriate in the City’s Capital Improvement Element/ Capital Improvement Plan.
6. Develop and implement a program of bike and pedestrian multi-use paths to tie neighborhoods, communities, and recreational facilities together.

7. Develop a program incorporating landscaping/streetscaping into all major road projects to provide greater community identity and safety.

Stormwater Management

1. Continue to program and implement improvements needed to maintain and upgrade the stormwater management system (i.e., primarily the street system). Because of the age of the City's stormwater system, increasing levels of flow, and expanding needs to improve water quality, there will be a continual need for capital projects to correct problems.
2. Continue to ensure the implementation of stormwater quality management and monitoring efforts on private developments via the development review and approval process. Provide appropriate City resources to foster community-based watershed programs and facilitate erosion control and bank stabilization efforts.
3. Continue to maintain watershed identification signs in appropriate locations to elevate public awareness of the need to protect watersheds and water quality.

Sanitation and Solid Waste

1. Maintain compliance with the State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 and associated administrative rules, including the periodic updating of the City's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.
2. Implement the goals and strategies of the City's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Continue to foster education and encourage expanded recycling of waste material.

Schools

1. Cooperate with the school system in resolving problems of overcrowding in schools in North Fulton County.
2. Encourage the Fulton County Board of Education to work with the City and neighborhood groups with regard to the architectural features and off-site impacts of future schools constructed in Roswell. Voluntary review by the Design Review Board of new school sites, as well as staff review for erosion and other development management practices, are recommended.
3. Share municipal data and mapping databases with the school system for use in future planning efforts.
4. Maintain productive and cooperative relationships with providers of technical and higher education in the North Fulton area (e.g., DeVry, Reinhardt, Georgia State).

Recreation, Parks, and Open Space

1. Provide a superior system of municipal parks that meets level of service standards adopted in the City's Recreation and Parks Master Plan and/or Comprehensive Plan.
2. Revise the Recreation and Parks Master Plan every five years.
3. Implement the master plan for the Roswell Riverwalk.
4. Prepare and implement a master plan for the Historic District which focuses on pedestrian access and historic preservation.
5. Continue joint usage of schools with City Recreation and Park programs, and consider expansion of use agreements for City use of outdoor and indoor school recreational facilities.
6. Encourage dedication of parks and open space as part of new residential subdivisions and multi-family developments, or at minimum, encourage the donation of easements for an interconnected municipal greenway system.
7. Give priority to pedestrian system improvement projects and bikeway construction projects that will enhance access to City parks by foot and bicycle.
8. Take a leadership position in Fulton County's development of a greenspace plan; place emphasis on the acquisition of lands that will interconnect countywide/regional greenway systems that preserve natural resources and provide passive outdoor recreation.
9. Continue to provide diverse recreation programs that will serve the needs of Roswell's growing population and that will maintain Roswell's standard and reputation of excellence in recreation programming.

Library

1. Work with the Atlanta-Fulton County Library System to improve and expand access to library materials (resource collections of all media) by Roswell's growing population.
2. Encourage the Library System to expand library services in Roswell during the short-term (2005-2010).
3. Consider construction of a new library at Eves Road.

Historic and Cultural Facilities

1. Continue to monitor the conditions of municipally owned and operated historic and cultural facilities; program improvements to such facilities and grounds as appropriate.
2. Continue to work with area local governments to provide additional or improved cultural resource facilities in North Fulton County.

3. Prepare and implement a master plan for the local historic district; program for additional historic streetscape improvements as budgets permit.
4. Implement the Historic Preservation Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
5. Implement the Community Cultural Plan.

Community and Economic Development and Tourism

1. Periodically evaluate development approval processes and revise them for maximum efficiency without compromising compliance with the purposes of such codes.
2. Prepare, implement, and periodically reevaluate a system of dispute resolution in cases where there are discrepancies and/or disagreements between/among City departments with regard to development review and permitting.
3. Maintain and expand, as appropriate, the Citizen Deputies Program of community-based code enforcement.
4. Maintain an Economic Development Office and program that provides business location and business retention programs, facilitates redevelopment efforts, provides a voice for businesses in governmental affairs, and implements other programs as described in the Economic Development Action Plan and Redevelopment Plan work program.
5. Maintain a Convention and Visitors Bureau to promote and facilitate tourism.
6. Coordinate community development efforts, including the City's expenditure of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME funds, with similar efforts of Fulton County to ensure the provision of adequate facilities to low and moderate-income populations in Roswell.

Community Information Services

1. Maintain a Community Information Office and program to coordinate and provide timely information to the general public.
2. Prepare, implement, and revise as appropriate a Community Information Plan and programs.
3. Maintain a management information office, program, and five-year plan to ensure the appropriate equipment and computer operations that will meet the needs of Roswell's employees.
4. Continue to develop and expand the City's geographic information system.
5. Continue to add features to the City's website.

Health and Human Services

1. While the City does not have direct responsibility for health and human services, it should take an active role in promoting effective health and human service delivery to City residents by encouraging and supporting the work of the county and other providers (including private, non-profit organizations) to meet identified needs.
2. Continue to add special services for the special populations, as defined in Chapter One, Special Needs Populations.

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation

1. Periodically review and revise the disaster preparedness and emergency management plans in conjunction with Fulton County.
2. Continuously maintain sufficient contingency reserve funds to quickly restore municipal facilities and services that are damaged or interrupted by catastrophe and/or adverse weather conditions (e.g., damage to buildings and streets, toxic waste spills, etc.).
3. Develop a permanent command center and consider alternative sites for the City 911 Center.